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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/582,218	06/08/2006	Noboru Hamada	03500.110612.	3861
5514	7590	05/27/2009	EXAMINER	
FITZPATRICK CELLA HARPER & SCINTO 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK, NY 10112				ZELASKIEWICZ, CHRYSTINA E
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
3621				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
05/27/2009		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/582,218	HAMADA, NOBORU	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	CHRYSTINA ZELASKIEWICZ	3621	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 April 2009.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-3,5-14,17 and 18 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 5-8,13,14 and 18 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-3, 9-12, 17 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 C.F.R. §1.114

1. A request for continued examination (RCE) under 37 C.F.R. §1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 C.F.R. §1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 C.F.R. §1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 C.F.R. §1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.114. Applicant's submission filed on April 2, 2009 has been entered.

Acknowledgements

2. This action is in reply to the RCE filed on April 2, 2009.
3. Claims 1-3, 5-14, 17-18 are pending.
4. Claims 4, 15-16 have been cancelled.
5. Claims 5-8, 13-14, 18 have been withdrawn.
6. Claims 1-3, 9-12, 17 are examined below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1-3, 9-12, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Chan et al. (US 6,378,070), in view of Ishiguro et al. (US 6,360,320), and further in view of Parry (US 2002/0131593).

Claims 1, 9, 11, 17

9. Chan discloses the following limitations:
 - a. said information processing apparatus comprises:
 - b. a random number generation unit (by secure printer process) adapted to generate a random number (session key) (abstract, C6 L14-28);
 - c. a print data encryption unit (by secure printer process) adapted to encrypt print data (document) by using the random number (session key) as an encryption key (abstract, C6 L14-30);
 - d. a transmission unit (print server 130) adapted to transmit the encrypted random number (encrypted session key) and the encrypted print data (encrypted document) to said print control apparatus (secure printer 140) (abstract, C6 L48-52);
 - e. said print control apparatus comprises:
 - f. a reception unit (secure printer 140) adapted to receive the encrypted random number (encrypted session key), the converted first personal identification code (intended recipient's identity) and the encrypted print data (encrypted document) from said information processing apparatus (abstract, C7 L21-38);
 - g. a judgment unit (document store 130) adapted to judge whether or not the first personal identification code converted by said first code conversion unit is the same (recipient is the intended recipient) as the second personal identification code converted by said second code conversion unit (abstract, C7 L8-20);
 - h. a print data decryption unit (secure printer 140) adapted to, in the case where said judgment unit judges that the converted first and second personal identification codes are the same, decrypt the encrypted print data (document) by using the decrypted random number (session key) as a decryption key (abstract, C7 L42-49).
10. Chan does not disclose the following limitations:
 - i. A first code reception unit... unit;
 - j. A code conversion unit... function;
 - k. A random number encryption... key;

- I. A transmission unit... apparatus;
- m. A second code reception unit... unit;
- n. A second code conversion unit... function;
- o. A random number decryption... key.

11. Ishiguro discloses the following limitations:

- p. a code conversion unit (DVD player) adapted to convert the received first personal identification code (ID concatenated with service key) by using a predetermined function (hash function) (abstract, figure 32, C6 L11-25, C7 L12-18, C8 L26-41);
- q. a random number encryption unit (DVD player) adapted to encrypt (encrypts) the generated random number (session key) by using the first personal identification code or the first converted personal identification code (license key) as an encryption key (C7 L29 - C8 L41);
- r. a transmission unit (DVD player) adapted to transmit the converted first personal identification code (license key) to said print control apparatus (personal computer) (C7 L29 - C9 L27);
- s. a second code conversion unit adapted to convert the received second personal identification code (ID concatenated with service key) by using a predetermined function (hash function) (abstract, figure 32, C6 L11-25, C7 L12-18, C8 L26-41);
- t. a random number decryption unit (personal computer) adapted to, in a case where said judgment unit judges that the converted first and second personal identification codes are the same (same license key), decrypt the encrypted random number (session key) by using the second personal identification code or the converted second personal identification code (license key) as a decryption key (C7 L29 – C8 L41).

12. Parry discloses the following limitations:

- u. a first code reception unit (host computer) adapted to receive a first personal identification code (PIN), the first personal identification code being input by a user of the information processing apparatus via a first operation unit (P0030);

v. a second code reception unit (peripheral device) adapted to receive a second personal identification code (PIN), the second personal identification code being input by a user of the print control apparatus via a second operation unit (P0031-0032).

13. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to substitute "identity of the intended recipient" for "converted personal identification code" because a personal identification code serves as identity of a recipient. Additionally, Chan teaches the recipient entering a personal identification number to verify himself (C6 L58-67).

14. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Ishiguro to show a transmission unit adapted to transmit the converted first personal identification code to said print control apparatus because Ishiguro already teaches 1) transmitting an ID from a personal computer (print control apparatus) to a DVD player (transmission unit); 2) creating a license key, which is a hash value of the ID concatenated with a service key; and 3) only the specific computer decrypting the received text using the same license key as the DVD player (abstract, figure 32, C6 L11-25, C7 L29 - C9 L27). A suggestion exists for the DVD player to transmit the license key (converted identification code) to the personal computer because this helps to identify the text, and another electronic apparatus will not be capable of decrypting the encrypted text by means of a stolen license key (C9 L17-27).

15. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Chan, in view of Ishiguro, with Parry because 1) a need exists to protect sensitive documents from malicious parties that could intercept or monitor the transfer of data between a local computer and network printer, or could read the sensitive document at the network printer (Chan C1 L50-67, C2 L1-5); 2) a need exists to verify the destination apparatus to prevent unauthorized access (Ishiguro C1 L49-55, C2 L1-32); and 3) a need exists to ensure that unauthorized persons do not obtain access to confidential information (Parry P0005). Inputting a personal identification code and applying a hash function to said identification code can help ensure secure communications and prevent unauthorized access.

16. Chan, in view of Ishiguro and Parry, discloses all the limitations above. Furthermore, Ishiguro discloses the following limitations:

w. said code conversion unit converts the personal identification code (ID concatenated with service key) by using a one-way function (one-way hash function) (abstract, figure 32, C6 L11-25).

17. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Chan, in view of Ishiguro, with Parry because 1) a need exists to protect sensitive documents from malicious parties that could intercept or monitor the transfer of data between a local computer and network printer, or could read the sensitive document at the network printer (Chan C1 L50-67, C2 L1-5); 2) a need exists to verify the destination apparatus to prevent unauthorized access (Ishiguro C1 L49-55, C2 L1-32); and 3) a need exists to ensure that unauthorized persons do not obtain access to confidential information (Parry P0005). Applying a one-way hash function to the personal identification code can help ensure secure communications and prevent unauthorized access.

Claim 3

18. Chan, in view of Ishiguro and Parry, discloses all the limitations above. Furthermore, Ishiguro discloses the following limitations:

x. said code conversion unit generates a hash value (license key) of the personal identification code (ID concatenated with service key) (abstract, figure 32, C6 L11-25).

19. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Chan, in view of Ishiguro, with Parry because 1) a need exists to protect sensitive documents from malicious parties that could intercept or monitor the transfer of data between a local computer and network printer, or could read the sensitive document at the network printer (Chan C1 L50-67, C2 L1-5); 2) a need exists to verify the destination apparatus to prevent unauthorized access (Ishiguro C1 L49-55, C2 L1-32); and 3) a need exists to ensure that unauthorized persons do not obtain access to confidential information (Parry P0005). Generating a hash value of the personal identification code can help ensure secure communications and prevent unauthorized access.

Claim 10

20. Chan, in view of Ishiguro and Parry, discloses all the limitations above. Furthermore, Chan discloses the following limitations:

- y. a print processing unit (secure printer 140) adapted to execute a print process (prints) of the decrypted print data (abstract).

Claim 12

21. Chan, in view of Ishiguro and Parry, discloses all the limitations above. Furthermore, Chan discloses the following limitations:

- z. a transmission unit adapted to transmit the encrypted random number, the converted personal identification code and the encrypted print data (see claim 1).

22. **Examiner's Note:** The Examiner has pointed out particular references contained in the prior art of record within the body of this action for the convenience of the Applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply. Applicant, in preparing the response, should consider fully the entire reference as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

23. In light of Applicants' choice to pursue product claims, Applicants are reminded that functional recitation(s) using the word and/or phrases "for", "adapted to", or other functional language (e.g. see claims 1, 9-10, and 17 which recite "adapted to") have been considered but are given little patentable weight because they fail to add any structural limitations and are thereby regarded as intended use language. To be especially clear, all limitations have been considered. However, a recitation of the intended use of the claimed product must result in a structural difference between the claimed product and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed product from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it reads on the claimed limitation. *In re Casey*,

370 F.2d 576, 152 USPQ 235 (CCPA 1967) ("The manner or method in which such a machine is to be utilized is not germane to the issue of patentability of the machine itself."); *In re Otto*, 136 USPQ 458, 459 (CCPA 1963). See also MPEP §§ 31.06 II (C.), 2114 and 2115. Unless expressly noted otherwise by the Examiner, the claim interpretation principles in the paragraph apply to all claims currently pending.

Response to Arguments

24. Applicant argues that Chan and Ishiguro fail to disclose a PIN code input by a user (amendment p 10-11). This argument is moot in light of the new art above.

Conclusion

25. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Chrystina Zelaskiewicz whose telephone number is 571.270.3940. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:30am-5:00pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Andrew Fischer can be reached at 571.272.6779.

26. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://portal.uspto.gov/external/portal/pair> <<http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866.217.9197 (toll-free).

/Chrystina Zelaskiewicz/
Examiner, Art Unit 3621
May 20, 2009

/ANDREW J. FISCHER/
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